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VIA: AIR
IDENTIFICATION MARKING

DISPATCH NO. EDMA-12294

CLASSIFICATION

23 AUG 1954

TO : Chief, EE
Attn: ☐
FROM : Chief of Mission, ☐
SUBJECT: GENERAL - Operational/CART/ ☐ ☐

DATE:

INFO: CCM ☐
SR ☐

SPECIFIC - Democratic Union-in-Exile

Ref: EDMA-11509, 22 June 1954

1. Attached is a report by ☐ on the formation of a new roof organization, The Democratic Union-in-Exile (DEU), by the insurgents who broke from the ABN in February 1954. (See EDMA-9722, 8 Feb 1954 and EDMA-10923, 5 May 1954).
2. There are no new reports indicating that the alleged British agent Oberon NEUBERT is behind or active in the formation of this new organization. (See EDMA-11509, 22 June 1954.)
3. ☐

2 Enclosures:

- A. Camouflage Rpt No. 15-8-54
- B. Identities (UNDER SEPARATE COVER)

27 August 1954

Distribution:

- 1 - Wash w/1 encl A, w/1 encl B (DIRECT)
- 3 - OCM w/1 encl A, w/1 encl B
- 2 - MOB w/1 encl A, 2/2 encl B

FORM NO. 51-28A
MAR 1949

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

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HR A-ECWA 12294

23 August 1954

Subject : Democratic Union-in-Exile

Date of Information : July - August 1954

Source : []

Subsource : as noted

Evaluation of Information : 2

1. The group of politicians-in-exile who are commonly referred to as the "ADN Opposition" founded a roof organization by the name of "Democratic Union-in-Exile" (DEU) on 12 July 1954 in Munich.

2. 306 reports that the principles of the Democratic Union-in-Exile have been stated to be the following: "The representatives of the national ~~peoples~~ and organizations of the peoples enslaved by imperialist Communism, in view of a successful fight for the liberation of their peoples, consolidate into a community based on the following principles:

a. Political Principles:

- (1) The Democratic Union-in-Exile uncompromisingly professes democracy, and consequently rejects any type of totalitarianism, both leftist and rightist.
- (2) The name of this coalition is: Democratic Union-in-Exile (DEU).
- (3) The DEU is based on the recognition of the elementary right for each people to have an independent state, i.e. to realize their right to self-determination.
- (4) Since the Communist dictatorship in conjunction with imperialism has become a vital danger, destruction of Communism must be considered the immediate objective.
- (5) Only a change can open the road to a higher mode of living to all peoples in order to achieve the unification of the free nations. Such a creation will guarantee international balance of power and lasting peace.

b. Organizational Principles:

- (6) The Democratic Union-in-Exile (DEU) is a free democratic coalition of the national elements of the peoples suppressed

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by Communism. Political centers or corporations acknowledging the above principles and admitted by the plenary assembly can join the DEU as members.

- (7) At the head of the DEU is the board, consisting of the president, three deputies and a secretary general, and elected for one year by the plenary assembly. Also other organs to assist the board can at any time be created upon decision of the plenary assembly.

The plenary assembly which may consist of 1-3 representatives of each national delegation (delegations have only one vote each) gives the board the necessary instructions in the most essential political questions. It also decides about the finances of the Union, etc. The decisions of the plenary assembly become effective only with a 2/3 majority of the votes.

- (8) The plenary assembly can alter or supplement these statutes." (1)

3. SOG further reported that the following persons representing the listed organizations-in-exile were present at the foundation:

- a. General Gustav HERNYET for the Hungarian National Committee, New York;
- b. Mathus CERNAK, Slovak National Council Abroad, Cleveland;
- c. General Ion MORGHE, League of Free Rumanians, New York;
- d. Doitschin TELEV, Bulgarian National Committee, New York;
- e. Dr. Stefan DUC, Croatian National Committee, Munich;
- f. Vladimir FEELSKY, Czech Democratic Exile, Brussels;
- g. Alexey TRONITSKIY, Byelo-Russian National Council, New York (group of ABRALCHIK);
- h. Spiridon DOYCAL, Ukrainian National Council, Munich;
- i. Yassil GLASKOV, Cossack Supreme Representation, Munich;
- j. David SACIRASHVILI, Georgian National Council, Paris.

Observers at the meeting were:

- a. Stanislaw MIKICUK, Polish National Government, London;
- b. Ima MILEIKIS, Lithuanian;
- c. Valdemar KLEMBERG, Latvian.

4. SOG states Yassil GLASKOV, Stefan DUC, Mathus CERNAK, and Vladimir FEELSKY (2) were elected to the temporary board. It is intended to call a congress in fall 1954. Until then, the Democratic Union-in-Exile will not appear in public. (3) It is also intended to wait for the conference of the "Paris Bloc" in August, since the Ukrainian and Byelo-Russian representatives suggested that the other members of the "Paris Bloc" also be admitted to the DEU. (5)

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However the question of Russian participation is up in the air. This problem has supposedly been discussed with the National Association of Russian Democrats, the group of Grigoriy ALEKSEICHENKO, Paris. ALEKSEICHENKO himself reportedly agreed to participate, but the final decision will be made later.⁽⁶⁾ Contact has been established with Caucasian groups in Turkey and they are expected to participate. Polish participation in the DEU is presently uncertain and depends on settlement of the crisis within the Polish National Government in London.⁽⁷⁾ GLASCOV has supposedly been requested to hold pertinent talks with the Poles. The member organizations will supposedly retain a free hand in forming political or other groups serving a specific purpose within the DEU (Paris Bloc, Danube-federation, etc.), but permission for the satellite representatives to form a "satellite group" has decidedly been refused. The reason for the refusal was attributed to apprehensions lest formation of such a group be interpreted in Germany as a type of "Internarium" thought. In reality, 306 states, he believes the Russian groups intend to exploit the DEU for their political aims as a result of the presence of "satellite representatives", but, on the other hand, want to prevent the satellites from a like benefit. A decision as to the location of the organization's headquarters will be made at the congress in fall. Only two cities, namely Munich or New York, are being considered. It is possible a headquarters will be located in each.

- (1) Source comment: Despite the high sounding tone of the DEU's public platform, the formation of the DEU is probably designed to primarily further the political ambitions of Vassili GLASCOV, Stefan BUC and Vladimir PEKELSKI who did not succeed in assuming leading positions within the ABN.
- (2) Source comment: 307 reports V. PEKELSKI was also appointed DEU secretary general; Dr. BUC who had until now performed the functions of a secretary general for the "ABN opposition" has transferred them to PEKELSKI.
- (3) Source comment: 302 reports that the decision that the DEU will not appear in public for the time being is largely due to considerations as to what extent political organizations-in-exile are allowed to operate in Germany pursuant to the law for the incorporation of homeless foreigners of 20 April 1951. This question is supposedly being clarified in Bonn. 302 also claimed he was twice elected unanimously president of the DEU, but did not accept.⁽⁴⁾
- (4) Source comment: 302 was very hesitant about joining the DEU. Politically, the organization does not offer him any advantages, since the majority of participants are not politically important.

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His reason for joining the DEU was to prevent other Hungarian groups (in opposition to the Hungarian National Committee) from joining the new organization. However 302 is already trying to find ways and means, as well as an excuse, for leaving the DEU.

- (5) Source comments: 307 states that to win the Paris Bloc for the DEU, the Cossacks have made the provision that the Cossack Supreme Representation's joining of the Paris Bloc depends on the affiliation of the Paris Bloc with the DEU.
- (6) Source comments: The National Association of Russian Democrats is a group of very limited membership and is virtually insignificant. In that this group has always taken the part of the Russian minority and separatist groups, it is considered as a "traitor" by the other great Russian groups. ALEKSHINSKIY is considered to have leftist views.
- (7) Source comments: Source believes the participation of Polish elements in the DEU is not dependent upon the settlement of any crisis in the Polish National Government. The Poles have always refused to participate in political activity in conjunction with the Ukrainians because of the problem of the Southeastern frontier of Poland. During his visit to London in 1952, GLASKOV attempted to induce the Poles to join the ABN, but his efforts were unsuccessful. Further, most of the East-European politicians operating in Germany are known to be pro-German. The Poles refuse to cooperate with them since the Oder-Neisse question constitutes an important problem and the pro-German East-European politicians invariably attempt to persuade them to abandon their anti-German attitude.

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